

Optimal pure state cloning and optimal pure state transposition are complementary channels

Vanessa Brzić, Dmitry Grinko, Michał Studziński,
Marco Túlio Quintino

Sorbonne University, CNRS, LIP6

YQIS 2026, Vienna, August 28, 2026



Deterministic state transformations

Deterministic state transformations

- ▶ Pure states are transformed by unitary (linear) operators

$$|\psi\rangle \mapsto U |\psi\rangle, \text{ where } U^\dagger U = \mathbb{1}$$

Deterministic state transformations

- ▶ Pure states are transformed by unitary (linear) operators

$$|\psi\rangle \mapsto U |\psi\rangle, \text{ where } U^\dagger U = \mathbb{1}$$

- ▶ Density matrices are transformed by CPTP (linear) maps

$$\rho \mapsto \tilde{C}(\rho), \text{ where } \tilde{C} \text{ is CPTP}$$

Deterministic state transformations

- ▶ Pure states are transformed by unitary (linear) operators

$$|\psi\rangle \mapsto U |\psi\rangle, \text{ where } U^\dagger U = \mathbb{1}$$

- ▶ Density matrices are transformed by CPTP (linear) maps

$$\rho \mapsto \tilde{C}(\rho), \text{ where } \tilde{C} \text{ is CPTP}$$

- ▶ The rest is forbidden...

Quantum cloning

- It would be useful to clone quantum states

$$|\psi\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \mapsto U |\psi\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = |\psi\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle$$

Quantum cloning

- ▶ It would be useful to clone quantum states

$$|\psi\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \mapsto U |\psi\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = |\psi\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle$$

- ▶ But... “A single quantum cannot be cloned”
W. K. Wootters, W. H. Zurek, Nature (1982)

Quantum cloning

- ▶ It would be useful to clone quantum states

$$|\psi\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \mapsto U |\psi\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = |\psi\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle$$

- ▶ But... “A single quantum cannot be cloned”
W. K. Wootters, W. H. Zurek, Nature (1982)
- ▶ Can we bypass the no-go theorem?

Quantum cloning

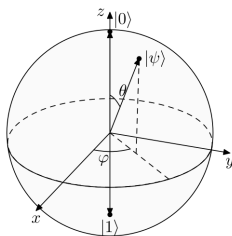
- ▶ It would be useful to clone quantum states

$$|\psi\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \mapsto U |\psi\rangle \otimes |0\rangle = |\psi\rangle \otimes |\psi\rangle$$

- ▶ But... “A single quantum cannot be cloned”
W. K. Wootters, W. H. Zurek, Nature (1982)
- ▶ Can we bypass the no-go theorem?
- ▶ How well can be approximate state cloning?

The universal NOT and state transposition

- It would be useful negate qubits¹²: $|\psi\rangle \mapsto U|\psi\rangle = |\psi_\perp\rangle$



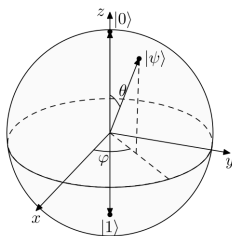
¹ Spin flips and quantum information for anti-parallel spins

N. Gisin, S. Popescu, PRL (1999)

² Kunika Agarwal: Complementarity Revisited: How Preparation Shapes Incompatibility

The universal NOT and state transposition

- It would be useful negate qubits¹²: $|\psi\rangle \mapsto U|\psi\rangle = |\psi_\perp\rangle$



- Universal NOT (V. Buzek, M. Hillery, R. Werner, PRA (1999))

$$|\psi_\perp\rangle\langle\psi_\perp| = \mathbb{1} - |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| = \sigma_Y \rho^T \sigma_Y$$

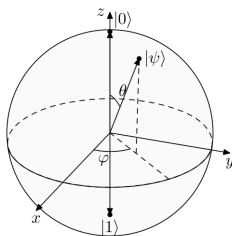
¹ Spin flips and quantum information for anti-parallel spins

N. Gisin, S. Popescu, PRL (1999)

² Kunika Agarwal: Complementarity Revisited: How Preparation Shapes Incompatibility ◀ ▶ ≡ ≡ ≡

The universal NOT and state transposition

- It would be useful negate qubits¹²: $|\psi\rangle \mapsto U |\psi\rangle = |\psi_\perp\rangle$



- Universal NOT (V. Buzek, M. Hillery, R. Werner, PRA (1999))

$$|\psi_\perp\rangle\langle\psi_\perp| = \mathbb{1} - |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| = \sigma_Y \rho^T \sigma_Y$$

- Transposition is not CP, reflections are not rotations

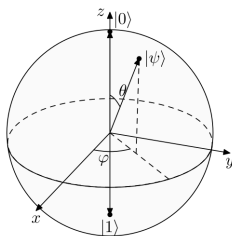
¹ Spin flips and quantum information for anti-parallel spins

N. Gisin, S. Popescu, PRL (1999)

² Kunika Agarwal: Complementarity Revisited: How Preparation Shapes Incompatibility

The universal NOT and state transposition

- It would be useful negate qubits¹²: $|\psi\rangle \mapsto U|\psi\rangle = |\psi_\perp\rangle$



- Universal NOT (V. Buzek, M. Hillery, R. Werner, PRA (1999))

$$|\psi_\perp\rangle\langle\psi_\perp| = \mathbb{1} - |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| = \sigma_Y \rho^T \sigma_Y$$

- Transposition is not CP, reflections are not rotations
- How well can we approximate state transposition?

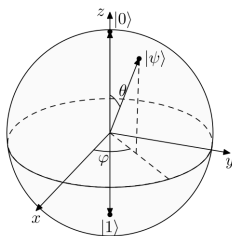
¹ Spin flips and quantum information for anti-parallel spins

N. Gisin, S. Popescu, PRL (1999)

² Kunika Agarwal: Complementarity Revisited: How Preparation Shapes Incompatibility

The universal NOT and state transposition

- It would be useful negate qubits¹²: $|\psi\rangle \mapsto U|\psi\rangle = |\psi_\perp\rangle$



- Universal NOT (V. Buzek, M. Hillery, R. Werner, PRA (1999))

$$|\psi_\perp\rangle\langle\psi_\perp| = \mathbb{1} - |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| = \sigma_Y \rho^T \sigma_Y$$

- Transposition is not CP, reflections are not rotations
- How well can we approximate state transposition?
- We come back to this before **Result 1**.

¹ Spin flips and quantum information for anti-parallel spins

N. Gisin, S. Popescu, PRL (1999)

² Kunika Agarwal: Complementarity Revisited: How Preparation Shapes Incompatibility

Revisiting optimal cloning

Optimal quantum cloning

- ▶ Optimal aproxiations:

$$\tilde{C}\left(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}\right) \approx |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes(N+M)}$$

Optimal quantum cloning

- ▶ Optimal aproxiations:

$$\tilde{C}\left(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}\right) \approx |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes(N+M)}$$

- ▶ How to quantify the performance?

Optimal quantum cloning

- ▶ Optimal aproxiations:

$$\tilde{C}\left(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}\right) \approx |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes(N+M)}$$

- ▶ How to quantify the performance?
- ▶ Let's focus on universal and symmetric

Optimal quantum cloning

- ▶ Optimal aproxiations:

$$\tilde{C}\left(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}\right) \approx |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes(N+M)}$$

- ▶ How to quantify the performance?
- ▶ Let's focus on universal and symmetric
- ▶ Average fidelity:

$$\max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \int d\psi F\left(\tilde{C}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}), |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes(N+M)}\right)$$

Optimal quantum cloning

- ▶ Optimal aproxiations:

$$\tilde{C}\left(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}\right) \approx |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes(N+M)}$$

- ▶ How to quantify the performance?
- ▶ Let's focus on universal and symmetric
- ▶ Average fidelity:

$$\max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \int d\psi F\left(\tilde{C}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}), |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes(N+M)}\right)$$

- ▶ Worst-case fidelity:

$$\max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \min_{\|\psi\|=1} F\left(\tilde{C}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}), |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes(N+M)}\right)$$

Optimal quantum cloning

- ▶ Optimal approximations:

$$\tilde{C}\left(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}\right) \approx |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes(N+M)}$$

- ▶ How to quantify the performance?
- ▶ Let's focus on universal and symmetric
- ▶ Average fidelity:

$$\max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \int d\psi F\left(\tilde{C}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}), |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes(N+M)}\right)$$

- ▶ Worst-case fidelity:

$$\max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \min_{\|\psi\|=1} F\left(\tilde{C}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}), |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes(N+M)}\right)$$

- ▶ The black cow factor: $\max \eta$ such that

$$\text{tr}_{O_i} \left(\tilde{C} \left(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N} \right) \right) = \eta |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| + (1 - \eta) \frac{\mathbb{1}}{d}$$

Optimal quantum cloning

► Black cow factor?

* The reason for this terminology is that it plays an important role in discussions of the cloning problem started by Chiara Machiavello and Artur Ekert at the Black Cow Café in Croton-on-Hudson, NY, and further clarified in collaboration with Dagmar Bruß [**BEM**]. I learned about this line of argument from a set of “Black Cow Notes” by Nicolas Gisin and Sandu Popescu.

Optimal cloning of pure states R. F. Werner (PRA, 1998)

Optimal quantum cloning

► Black cow factor?

* The reason for this terminology is that it plays an important role in discussions of the cloning problem started by Chiara Machiavello and Artur Ekert at the Black Cow Café in Croton-on-Hudson, NY, and further clarified in collaboration with Dagmar Bruß [BEM]. I learned about this line of argument from a set of “Black Cow Notes” by Nicolas Gisin and Sandu Popescu.

Optimal cloning of pure states R. F. Werner (PRA, 1998)

► Black cow café?

It is a pleasure to thank C.H. Bennett, V. Bužek, D. DiVincenzo, N. Gisin, M. Palma, S. Popescu and R. Werner for helpful discussions. We acknowledge support from the **Black Cow Café**, which provided an excellent working environment for numerous discussions on quantum cloning.

Optimal Universal Quantum Cloning and State Estimation

D. Bruss, A. Ekert, and C. Macchiavello (PRL, 1998)

Optimal quantum cloning

► Black cow factor?

* The reason for this terminology is that it plays an important role in discussions of the cloning problem started by Chiara Machiavello and Artur Ekert at the Black Cow Café in Croton-on-Hudson, NY, and further clarified in collaboration with Dagmar Bruß [BEM]. I learned about this line of argument from a set of “Black Cow Notes” by Nicolas Gisin and Sandu Popescu.

Optimal cloning of pure states R. F. Werner (PRA, 1998)

► Black cow café?

It is a pleasure to thank C.H. Bennett, V. Bužek, D. DiVincenzo, N. Gisin, M. Palma, S. Popescu and R. Werner for helpful discussions. We acknowledge support from the **Black Cow Café**, which provided an excellent working environment for numerous discussions on quantum cloning.

Optimal Universal Quantum Cloning and State Estimation

D. Bruss, A. Ekert, and C. Macchiavello (PRL, 1998)

► Black cow notes? R. F. Werner (PRA, 1998)

[GM] N. Gisin and S. Massar: “Optimal quantum cloning machines”, Report quant-ph/9705046

[GP] N. Gisin and S. Popescu: “The Black Cow notes”, **unpublished**

[Hel] C.W. Helstrom: *Quantum detection and estimation theory*, Academic Press, New York 1976

[HB] M. Hillery and V. Bužek: “Quantum copying: Fundamental inequalities”,

Optimal quantum cloning

- ▶ All figure of merit are equivalent

Optimal quantum cloning

- ▶ All figure of merit are equivalent
- ▶ Covariance 1: for all unitary $U \in SU(d)$,

$$\tilde{C}\left(U^{\otimes N} \rho U^{\dagger \otimes N}\right)=U^{\otimes(N+M)} \tilde{C}(\rho) U^{\dagger \otimes(N+M)} .$$

Optimal quantum cloning

- ▶ All figure of merit are equivalent
- ▶ Covariance 1: for all unitary $U \in SU(d)$,

$$\tilde{C}\left(U^{\otimes N} \rho U^{\dagger \otimes N}\right)=U^{\otimes(N+M)} \tilde{C}(\rho) U^{\dagger \otimes(N+M)}.$$

- ▶ Covariance 2: for all permutations $\sigma \in S_N$ and $\tau \in S_{N+M}$,

$$\tilde{C}\left(V_{\sigma} \rho V_{\sigma}^{\dagger}\right)=V_{\tau} \tilde{C}(\rho) V_{\tau}^{\dagger}.$$

Optimal quantum cloning

- ▶ All figure of merit are equivalent
- ▶ Covariance 1: for all unitary $U \in SU(d)$,

$$\tilde{C}\left(U^{\otimes N} \rho U^{\dagger \otimes N}\right)=U^{\otimes(N+M)} \tilde{C}(\rho) U^{\dagger \otimes(N+M)}.$$

- ▶ Covariance 2: for all permutations $\sigma \in S_N$ and $\tau \in S_{N+M}$,

$$\tilde{C}\left(V_{\sigma} \rho V_{\sigma}^{\dagger}\right)=V_{\tau} \tilde{C}(\rho) V_{\tau}^{\dagger}.$$

- ▶ Optimal $N \rightarrow (N+M)$ cloning: Bužek, Hillery (1996); Gisin, Massar (1997); Bruß, Ekert and Macchiavello (1998), Werner (1998); Keyl, Werner (1999).

$$\tilde{C}\left(\rho_N\right)=\left(\frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+M}}\right) P_{N+M}^S\left(\rho_N \otimes \mathbf{1}^{\otimes M}\right) P_{N+M}^S+\ldots$$

P_N^S is the projector onto the symmetric subspace and
 $d_S^N:=\operatorname{tr}\left(P_N^S\right)=\binom{d+N-1}{N}.$

Optimal quantum cloning

► If

$$\tilde{C}(\rho_N) := \left(\frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+M}} \right) P_{N+M}^S (\rho_N \otimes \mathbf{1}^{\otimes M}) P_{N+M}^S + \dots$$

then

Optimal quantum cloning

► If

$$\tilde{C}(\rho_N) := \left(\frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+M}} \right) P_{N+M}^S (\rho_N \otimes \mathbf{1}^{\otimes M}) P_{N+M}^S + \dots$$

then

► Average fidelity: $\frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+M}}$

Optimal quantum cloning

► If

$$\tilde{C}(\rho_N) := \left(\frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+M}} \right) P_{N+M}^S (\rho_N \otimes \mathbf{1}^{\otimes M}) P_{N+M}^S + \dots$$

then

► Average fidelity: $\frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+M}}$

► Black cow factor: $\eta = \frac{N}{N+M} \frac{(N+M+d)}{(N+d)}$

Optimal (pure) state transposition

Optimal (pure) state transposition

- ▶ Optimal universal NOT $\implies$ for qubits³, we have:

$$\max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \int d\psi F\left(\tilde{C}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}), (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T)\right) = \frac{N+1}{N+2}$$

³V. Buzek, M. Hillery, R. Werner, PRA (1999)

Optimal (pure) state transposition

- ▶ Optimal universal NOT $\implies$ for qubits³, we have:

$$\max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \int d\psi F\left(\tilde{C}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}), (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T)\right) = \frac{N+1}{N+2}$$

- ▶ **Result 1:** For every $d, N, M \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \int d\psi F\left(\tilde{C}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}), (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T)^{\otimes M}\right) = \frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+K}}$$

where $d_S^N = \binom{d+N-1}{N}$ is the dimension of the symmetric subspace of N qudits.

³V. Buzek, M. Hillery, R. Werner, PRA (1999)

Optimal (pure) state transposition

- ▶ Optimal universal NOT $\implies$ for qubits³, we have:

$$\max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \int d\psi F\left(\tilde{C}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}), (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T)\right) = \frac{N+1}{N+2}$$

- ▶ **Result 1:** For every $d, N, M \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \int d\psi F\left(\tilde{C}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}), (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T)^{\otimes M}\right) = \frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+K}}$$

where $d_S^N = \binom{d+N-1}{N}$ is the dimension of the symmetric subspace of N qudits.

- ▶ For $M = 1$,

$$\max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \int d\psi F\left(\tilde{C}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}), (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T)\right) = \frac{N+1}{N+d}$$

³V. Buzek, M. Hillery, R. Werner, PRA (1999)

Optimal (pure) state transposition

Theorem

$$\max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \min_{|\psi\rangle} F\left(\tilde{C}\left(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}\right), |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\top^{\otimes K}}\right) = \frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+K}} \quad (1)$$

where $d_S^N := \dim(\text{sym}^N(\mathbb{C}^d)) = \binom{N+d-1}{d-1}$.

Optimal (pure) state transposition

Theorem

$$\max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \min_{|\psi\rangle} F\left(\tilde{C}\left(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}\right), |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\top \otimes K}\right) = \frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+K}} \quad (1)$$

where $d_S^N := \dim(\text{sym}^N(\mathbb{C}^d)) = \binom{N+d-1}{d-1}$.

When the domain of $\tilde{C}$ is restricted to the symmetric subspace, the solution of Eq. (1) is unique, and given by an estimation strategy, in particular, by $\tilde{T}_{\text{CP}} : \mathcal{L}(\text{sym}^N(\mathbb{C}^d)) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}^d)^{\otimes K}$

$$\mathcal{T}_{\text{CP}}(\rho) := d_S^N \int d\psi \text{Tr}\left[\rho |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}\right] |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\top \otimes K} \quad (2)$$

$$= \frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+K}} \text{Tr}_{1\dots N} \left[\Pi_{\text{sym}}^{(N+K)} \left(\rho^\top \otimes \mathbf{1}_d^{\otimes K} \right) \right]. \quad (3)$$

Optimal (pure) state transposition

- The white cow factor:

$$\mathrm{tr}_{O_i} \left(\tilde{C} \left(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N} \right) \right) = \eta |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T + (1 - \eta) \frac{\mathbb{1}}{d}$$

for $M = 1$, $\eta^* = \frac{N}{N+d}$

Black cow factor: $\eta = \frac{N}{N+d} \frac{(N+d+1)}{(N+1)}$

Optimal (pure) state transposition

- ▶ Q: How to do it?

Optimal (pure) state transposition

- ▶ Q: How to do it?
- ▶ A: Estimate $|\psi\rangle$, output $|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T$

Optimal (pure) state transposition

- ▶ Q: How to do it?
- ▶ A: Estimate $|\psi\rangle$, output $|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T$
- ▶ For instance:

$$\tilde{T}(\rho) = \frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+M}} \int d\psi \operatorname{tr}(\rho |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}) (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T)^{\otimes M} + \dots$$

Optimal (pure) state transposition

- ▶ Q: How to do it?
- ▶ A: Estimate $|\psi\rangle$, output $|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T$
- ▶ For instance:

$$\tilde{T}(\rho) = \frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+M}} \int d\psi \operatorname{tr}(\rho |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}) (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T)^{\otimes M} + \dots$$

- ▶ Q: How to prove optimality?

Optimal (pure) state transposition

- ▶ Q: How to do it?
- ▶ A: Estimate $|\psi\rangle$, output $|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T$
- ▶ For instance:

$$\tilde{T}(\rho) = \frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+M}} \int d\psi \operatorname{tr}(\rho |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}) (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T)^{\otimes M} + \dots$$

- ▶ Q: How to prove optimality?
- ▶ Present an ansatz for the dual problem (and use some basic rep theory)

Optimal (pure) state transposition

- ▶ Q: How to do it?
- ▶ A: Estimate $|\psi\rangle$, output $|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T$
- ▶ For instance:

$$\tilde{T}(\rho) = \frac{d_S^N}{d_S^{N+M}} \int d\psi \operatorname{tr}(\rho |\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}) (|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^T)^{\otimes M} + \dots$$

- ▶ Q: How to prove optimality?
- ▶ Present an ansatz for the dual problem (and use some basic rep theory)
- ▶ About Werner's optimality proof:
"In any case, the difficulty of the optimality proofs should not hide the simplicity of the result"
Quantum cloning V. Scarani, S. Iblisdir, N. Gisin, A. Acin, RMP (2005)

Proof method

Lemma

$$F * (d, N, M) = \max_{J \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_I \otimes \mathcal{H}_O)} \text{Tr} \left(J \frac{\Pi_{\text{sym}}^{(N+K)}}{d_S^{N+K}} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad J \geq 0, \quad \text{Tr}_O(J) = I_I. \quad (5)$$

The dual SDP is

$$\min_{X \in \mathcal{L}(\mathbb{C}^d)^{\otimes N}} \text{Tr}(X) \quad (6)$$

$$\text{s.t.} \quad X \otimes I_{d^K} \geq \frac{\Pi_{\text{sym}}^{(N+K)}}{d_S^{N+K}}. \quad (7)$$

The relationship between cloning transposition

Cloning Vs Transposition

- ▶ Q: Which task is harder?

Cloning Vs Transposition

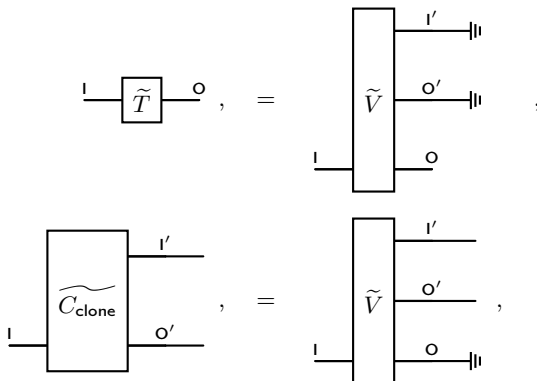
- ▶ Q: Which task is harder?
- ▶ Optimal cloning is not attained by estimation.

Cloning Vs Transposition

- ▶ Q: Which task is harder?
- ▶ Optimal cloning is not attained by estimation.
- ▶ Complementary channel, clones and anticlones,

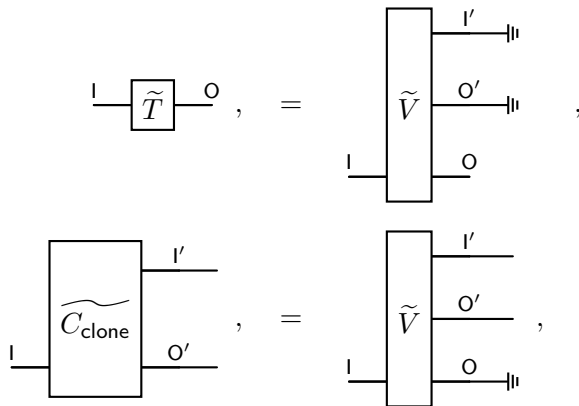
Cloning Vs Transposition

- ▶ Q: Which task is harder?
- ▶ Optimal cloning is not attained by estimation.
- ▶ Complementary channel, clones and anticlones,
- ▶ $1 \rightarrow 2$ clone is complementary to $1 \rightarrow 1$ transposition
V. Bužek and M. Hillery, PRA (1999),
F. Buscemi, G. M. D'Ariano, P. Perinotti, M. F. Sacchi (PLA, 2003)



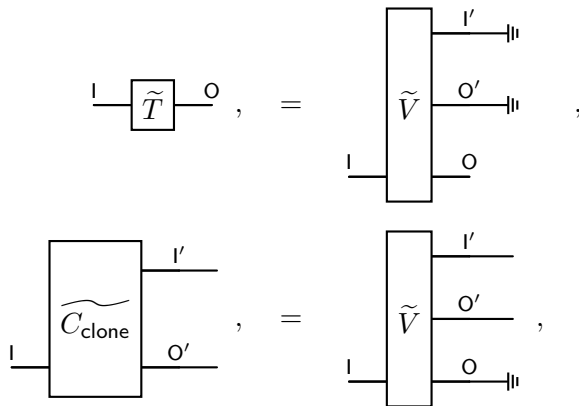
Cloning Vs Transposition

- **Result 2:** For any $d, N, M \in \mathbb{N}$,
 optimal (pure) $N \rightarrow (N + M)$ clone is a complementary
 channel of optimal (pure) $N \rightarrow M$ transposition.



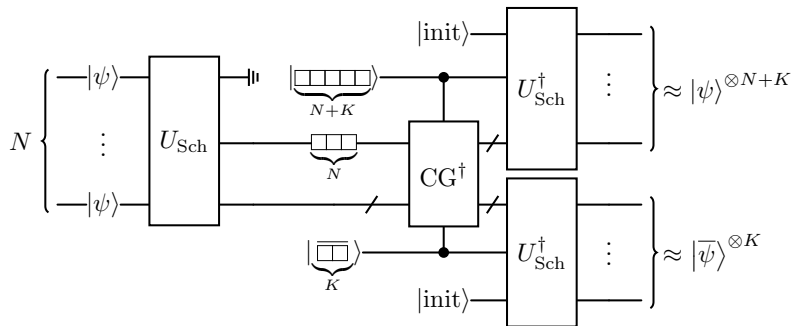
Cloning Vs Transposition

- **Result 2:** For any $d, N, M \in \mathbb{N}$,
optimal (pure) $N \rightarrow (N + M)$ clone is a complementary
channel of optimal (pure) $N \rightarrow M$ transposition.



- Cloning and transposition are attained by the same machine!

Cloning Vs Transposition



Inspired by:

Classification and implementation of unitary-equivariant and permutation-invariant quantum channels

Laura Mančinska, Elias Theil

arXiv:2510.08154

Cloning Vs Transposition

- ▶ Q: The complementary channel is not unique, right?

Cloning Vs Transposition

- ▶ Q: The complementary channel is not unique, right?
- ▶ A: Indeed, there is an isometric freedom

Cloning Vs Transposition

- ▶ Q: The complementary channel is not unique, right?
- ▶ A: Indeed, there is an isometric freedom
- ▶ This freedom decides the basis of the transposition, and the “reference frame”

Degradable channels

What is a degradable channel?

- ▶ Let $\tilde{C}$ be a channel and $\tilde{E}$ its complementary channel.

What is a degradable channel?

- ▶ Let $\tilde{C}$ be a channel and $\tilde{E}$ its complementary channel.
- ▶ $\tilde{C}$ is **degradable** if there exists a channel $\tilde{D}$ such that

$$\tilde{E} = \tilde{D} \circ \tilde{C}.$$

What is a degradable channel?

- ▶ Let $\tilde{C}$ be a channel and $\tilde{E}$ its complementary channel.
- ▶ $\tilde{C}$ is **degradable** if there exists a channel $\tilde{D}$ such that

$$\tilde{E} = \tilde{D} \circ \tilde{C}.$$

- ▶ The receiver can simulate the environment's output.

Why is cloning degradable?

- ▶ Optimal transposition is attained by estimation: it is measure-and-prepare.

Why is cloning degradable?

- ▶ Optimal transposition is attained by estimation: it is measure-and-prepare.
- ▶ Hence, the optimal transposition channel is entanglement-breaking.

Why is cloning degradable?

- ▶ Optimal transposition is attained by estimation: it is measure-and-prepare.
- ▶ Hence, the optimal transposition channel is entanglement-breaking.
- ▶ It is also complementary to optimal cloning (Result 2).

Why is cloning degradable?

- ▶ Optimal transposition is attained by estimation: it is measure-and-prepare.
- ▶ Hence, the optimal transposition channel is entanglement-breaking.
- ▶ It is also complementary to optimal cloning (Result 2).
- ▶ Therefore, the optimal cloning channel is **degradable**.

Degradable channels

- **Corollary:** The optimal $N \rightarrow N + M$ cloning channel $\tilde{C}_{\text{clone}}$ is degradable, with

$$\tilde{T}_{\text{CP}}^{(N \rightarrow M)} = \tilde{T}_{\text{CP}}^{(N+M \rightarrow M)} \circ \tilde{C}_{\text{clone}}.$$

Degradable channels

- **Corollary:** The optimal $N \rightarrow N + M$ cloning channel $\tilde{C}_{\text{clone}}$ is degradable, with

$$\tilde{T}_{\text{CP}}^{(N \rightarrow M)} = \tilde{T}_{\text{CP}}^{(N+M \rightarrow M)} \circ \tilde{C}_{\text{clone}}.$$

- Its quantum and private classical capacities are

$$Q(\tilde{C}_{\text{clone}}) = C_p(\tilde{C}_{\text{clone}}) = \log_2 \left(\frac{d_S^{N+M}}{d_S^M} \right).$$

Degradable channels

- **Corollary:** The optimal $N \rightarrow N + M$ cloning channel $\tilde{C}_{\text{clone}}$ is degradable, with

$$\tilde{T}_{\text{CP}}^{(N \rightarrow M)} = \tilde{T}_{\text{CP}}^{(N+M \rightarrow M)} \circ \tilde{C}_{\text{clone}}.$$

- Its quantum and private classical capacities are

$$Q(\tilde{C}_{\text{clone}}) = C_p(\tilde{C}_{\text{clone}}) = \log_2 \left(\frac{d_S^{N+M}}{d_S^M} \right).$$

- In contrast, $Q(\tilde{T}_{\text{CP}}) = C_p(\tilde{T}_{\text{CP}}) = 0$.

How about mixed states?

Transposition on density matrices

- ▶ Random density matrices: Hilbert-Schmidt measure, Bures measure, ...

Transposition on density matrices

- ▶ Random density matrices: Hilbert-Schmidt measure, Bures measure, ...
- ▶ $F(\rho, \sigma) := \text{tr}(\sqrt{\sqrt{\rho}\sigma\sqrt{\rho}})^2$, not linear

Transposition on density matrices

- ▶ Random density matrices: Hilbert-Schmidt measure, Bures measure, ...
- ▶ $F(\rho, \sigma) := \text{tr}(\sqrt{\sqrt{\rho}\sigma\sqrt{\rho}})^2$, not linear
- ▶ How about covariance and white noise visibility?

$$\eta^*(d, N) := \max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \eta$$

$$\tilde{C}(\rho^{\otimes N}) = \eta \rho^T + (1 - \eta) \frac{\mathbb{1}}{d}, \quad \forall \rho$$

Transposition on density matrices

► **Result 3:** For any $d, N \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\eta^*(d, N) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{d+1} & \text{if } N \leq d-1, \\ \frac{N}{d(d-1)+N} & \text{if } N \geq d-1. \end{cases}$$

$$\eta^*(d, N) := \max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \eta$$

$$\tilde{C}(\rho^{\otimes N}) = \eta \rho^T + (1 - \eta) \frac{\mathbb{1}}{d}, \quad \forall \rho$$

Transposition on density matrices

- **Result 3:** For any $d, N \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\eta^*(d, N) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{d+1} & \text{if } N \leq d-1, \\ \frac{N}{d(d-1)+N} & \text{if } N \geq d-1. \end{cases}$$

$$\eta^*(d, N) := \max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \eta$$

$$\tilde{C}(\rho^{\otimes N}) = \eta \rho^T + (1 - \eta) \frac{\mathbb{1}}{d}, \quad \forall \rho$$

- For pure states (Result 1): $\eta_{\psi}^*(d, N) = \frac{N}{N+d} \geq \eta^*(d, N)$, why?

Transposition on density matrices

- **Result 3:** For any $d, N \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\eta^*(d, N) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{d+1} & \text{if } N \leq d-1, \\ \frac{N}{d(d-1)+N} & \text{if } N \geq d-1. \end{cases}$$

$$\eta^*(d, N) := \max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \eta$$

$$\tilde{C}(\rho^{\otimes N}) = \eta \rho^T + (1 - \eta) \frac{\mathbb{1}}{d}, \quad \forall \rho$$

- For pure states (Result 1): $\eta_{\psi}^*(d, N) = \frac{N}{N+d} \geq \eta^*(d, N)$, why?
- For $N > 1$, $\text{span}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}) \neq \text{span}(\rho^{\otimes N})$

Transposition on density matrices

- **Result 3:** For any $d, N \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\eta^*(d, N) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{d+1} & \text{if } N \leq d-1, \\ \frac{N}{d(d-1)+N} & \text{if } N \geq d-1. \end{cases}$$

$$\eta^*(d, N) := \max_{\tilde{C} \in \text{CPTP}} \eta$$

$$\tilde{C}(\rho^{\otimes N}) = \eta \rho^T + (1 - \eta) \frac{\mathbb{1}}{d}, \quad \forall \rho$$

- For pure states (Result 1): $\eta_{\psi}^*(d, N) = \frac{N}{N+d} \geq \eta^*(d, N)$, why?
- For $N > 1$, $\text{span}(|\psi\rangle\langle\psi|^{\otimes N}) \neq \text{span}(\rho^{\otimes N})$
- For $d = 2$, we always have $\rho = v |\psi\rangle\langle\psi| + (1 - v) \frac{\mathbb{1}}{2}$.

Transposition on density matrices

- ▶ Q: How did you prove result 3?

Transposition on density matrices

- ▶ Q: How did you prove result 3?
- ▶ A: Solve a minimal eigenvalue problem:
Implementing positive maps with multiple copies of an input state
Q. Dong, M.T. Quintino, A. Soeda, and M. Murao, PRA (2019)

Transposition on density matrices

- ▶ Q: How did you prove result 3?
- ▶ A: Solve a minimal eigenvalue problem:
Implementing positive maps with multiple copies of an input state
Q. Dong, M.T. Quintino, A. Soeda, and M. Murao, PRA (2019)
- ▶ The minimal eigenvalue of $T_N := \left(\sum_{i=1}^N F_{0i} \otimes \mathbb{1}_{\bar{i}} \right)$ can be calculated (Jucys–Murphy elements)

Applications?

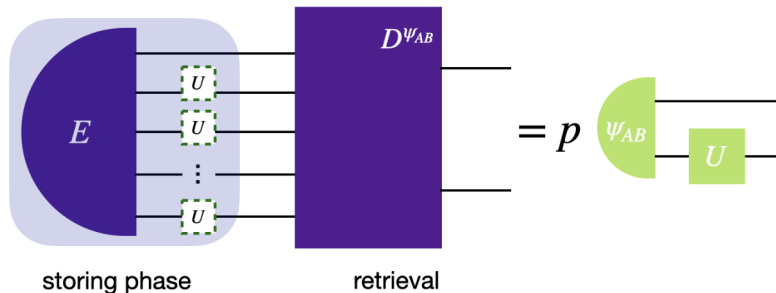
The universal NOT with many copies is useful to correct the unitary storage-and-retrieval:

Quantum Physics

[Submitted on 23 Oct 2025 (v1), last revised 16 Nov 2025 (this version, v2)]

Higher-order quantum computing with known input states

Vanessa Brzić, Satoshi Yoshida, Mio Murao, Marco Túlio Quintino



Conclusions

- ▶ Optimal pure state cloning and optimal pure state transposition are complementary channels

Conclusions

- ▶ Optimal pure state cloning and optimal pure state transposition are complementary channels
- ▶ Optimal pure state transposition is necessarily attainable via estimation

Conclusions

- ▶ Optimal pure state cloning and optimal pure state transposition are complementary channels
- ▶ Optimal pure state transposition is necessarily attainable via estimation
- ▶ More results for mixed states? (Broadcasting, superbroadcasting, covariant transposition, etc)

Conclusions

- ▶ Optimal pure state cloning and optimal pure state transposition are complementary channels
- ▶ Optimal pure state transposition is necessarily attainable via estimation
- ▶ More results for mixed states? (Broadcasting, superbroadcasting, covariant transposition, etc)
- ▶ How about non-universal scenarios and probabilistic scenarios?

Conclusions

- ▶ Optimal pure state cloning and optimal pure state transposition are complementary channels
- ▶ Optimal pure state transposition is necessarily attainable via estimation
- ▶ More results for mixed states? (Broadcasting, superbroadcasting, covariant transposition, etc)
- ▶ How about non-universal scenarios and probabilistic scenarios?
- ▶ Deeper relationship between channels and complementary channels?

Conclusions

- ▶ Optimal pure state cloning and optimal pure state transposition are complementary channels
- ▶ Optimal pure state transposition is necessarily attainable via estimation
- ▶ More results for mixed states? (Broadcasting, superbroadcasting, covariant transposition, etc)
- ▶ How about non-universal scenarios and probabilistic scenarios?
- ▶ Deeper relationship between channels and complementary channels?
- ▶ Applications?

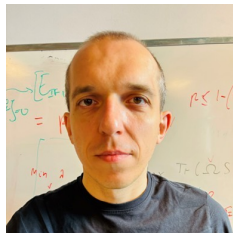
Thank you to my co-authors!



Vanessa Brzić



Dmitry Grinko



Michał Studziński

Thank you to my group!



Thank you!

